Sl.No.	Name of Firm	Name of IND	Category	Status
13	Ranbaxy	RBx10558	HMG CoA Reductase Inhibitor having antilipoproteinimic activity	Phase I Clinical Trial Permission Granted
14	Mailadi Drugs	Thrombinase	For Blood Clot Disorders	Phase I Clinical Trial Permission Granted
15	CDRI	CT-1	Anti-Hyperglycemic Agent	Phase I Clinical Trial Permission Granted
16	Dr. Reddy's	2-Deoxy-D-Glucose	In Cerebral Gliomas	Phase III Clinical Trial Permission Granted
17	Dr. Reddy Labs	DRF1042	Anticancer	Phase I Clinical Trial Permission Granted
18	Ranbaxy	RBX9841	For treatment of Overactive bladder & Urinary incontinence	Phase I Clinical Trial Permission Granted
19	Wockhardt	WCK 771	Antibacterial	Phase II Clinical Trial Permission Granted
20	CDRI	CDR 134D-123	Antihyperglycemic	Phase I Clinical Trial Permission Granted
21	Dabur	DRF 7295	Anticancer	Phase II Clinical Trial Permission Granted
22	CDRI	80/574	HypolipidemicAgent	Phase III Clinical Trial Permission Granted
23	Nicholas Piramal	P276-00	Anticancer Agent	Phase I Clinical Trial Permission Granted
24	Zydus Cadila	ZYI 1	Antinflammatory	Phase II Clinical Trial Permission Granted
25	Zydus Cadila	ZYH2	Anti-Dyslipidemic Agent	Phase I Clinical Trial Permission Granted

Measures to reduce the maternal mortality ratio

1857. SHRI B.J. PANDA:
MS. PRAMILA BOHIDAR:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India has the highest maternal mortality ratio in the world;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) what is the action plan of the Centre to address this issue in the backward and poverty-stricken regions of the country such as Orissa, Bihar, Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh, etc.?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. ANBUMANI RAMDOSS):-(a) and (b) No. According to the report "Maternal Mortality" in 2000: estimates developed by WHO. UNICEF and UNFPA, 42 countries have a Maternal Mortality Ratio which is higher than India. A list of these countries is attached at Statement (See below).

(c) The Government of India has an action plan to reduce the maternal mortality in the country. As per the National Population Policy-2000 and National Health Policy-2002, the goal for reduction in maternal mortality rate has been kept at less than 100 per 100,000 live births. Government of India is actively pursuing this goal under the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) in order to improve the availability of and access to quality health care including Services for Immunization and Safe Motherhood. The mission seeks to provide effective health care to rural population throughout the country with special focus on 18 States, which have weak public health indicators and/or weak infrastructure. These States are Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Himachal Pradesh, Jharkhand, Jammu & Kashmir, Manipur, Mizoram, Meghalaya, Madhya Pradesh, Nagaland, Orissa, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tripura, Uttaranchal and Uttar Pradesh. The Mission will operate over a period of seven years from 2005 to 2012. Under the NRHM, the services provided under the RCH Programme will be strengthened through:

Implementation of the Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) under which cash incentives and services are provided to pregnant women belonging to families Below Poverty Line (BPL). In case of Institutional delivery, in the low performing States benefits under the scheme are available to Non-BPL Pregnant Women also. The age bar and number of birth criteria has also been removed in these States.

Appointment of Accredited Social Health Activist (ASHA) for every village with a population up to 1000. ASHA will facilitate in accessing

health care services to the community and will have specific responsibility of mobilizing pregnant women for antenatal care, institutional delivery and post-natal checks and immunization to children.

Operationalising 2000 Community Health Centres as First Referral Units (FRU) for providing Emergency Obstetric and Child Health services.

Making 50% Primary Health Centres functional for providing 24-hours delivery services, over the next five years.

Ensuring quality of services by implementing Indian Public Health Standards (IPHS) for Primary Healthcare Facilities.

Ensuring skilled attendance at every birth both in the community and the Institutions.

Statement

Countries with Maternal Mortality Higher than India (Estimates of Maternal Mortality developed by WHO, UNICEF & UNFPA and published by WHO in their publication, 'Maternal Mortality-2000')

SI. No.	Country	MMR
1.	India	540
2.	Afghanistan	1900
3.	Angola	1700
4.	Benin	850
5.	Birkina Faso	1000
6.	Burundi	1000
7.	Cameroon	730
8.	Central African Republic	1100
9.	Chad	1100
10.	Congo	990
11.	Cote d'lvoire	690
12.	Djibouti	730

SI. No.	Country	MMR
13.	Equatorial Guinea	880
14.	Eritrea	630
15.	Ethiopia	850
16.	Guinea	740
17.	Guinea-Bissau	1100
18.	Haiti	680
19.	Kenya	1000
20.	Lao People's Democratic	650
21.	Lesotho	550
22.	Liberia	760
23.	Madagascar	550
24.	Malawi	1800
25.	Male	1200
26.	Mauritania	1000
27.	Mozambique	1000
28.	Nepal	740
29.	Niger	1600
30.	Nigeria	800
31.	Rwanda	1400
32.	Senegal	690
33.	Sierra Leone	2000
34.	Somalia	1100
35.	Sudan	590
36.	Tanzania	1500
37.	Timor-Leste	660
38.	Togo	570
39.	Uganda	880
40.	Western Sahara	850
41.	Yeman	570
42.	Zambia	750
43.	Zimbabwe	1100